We have had our own Bhopal disaster and the Chernobyl disaster is an atomic one. Keeping this in view, I want to know, what is the Government's location policy in regard to atomic power plants?

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN : The Government has already been following a locational policy which avoids thickly populated areas, areas which have any special geographical, seismic or other kinds of problems. Even in seismic areas atomic plants can be built because there are safeguards against earthquake which can be built into the plant.

About the location policy, certainly there was no need to change the policy of locating plants as a result of the Chernobyl accident which had nothing to do with the location as such. They were conducting some new uncalled for type of experiment at the plant which resulted in this explosion. Therefore, this has nothing to do with the location. We have been following a policy of avoiding thickly populated areas in locating our plants.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Madam Deputy Chairman, I think this concept of fail-safe in case of nuclear power stations is going to be a distant dream. I do not think we are going to have any nuclear plant which will be safe when it fails. I must, however, compliment the Prime Minister because he took the initiative in Bombay in saying that this emergent plan should be prepared in case any emergency arises. I think, the most important aspect of this is the early warning system. If I am borrowing the expression, for the residents nearabout who are likely to be affected by such eventuality. I cannot think of the consequence but still I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to activise a complete efficacious early warning system for the residents near about the nuclear installations.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: Perhaps the best answer is to give some details of the emergency response drill that we conducted at Kalpakkam. We do give early warning and take other kinds of measures required. Following is the sequence of action taken at Kalpakkam. For example, 0800 hrs. site emergency at MAPS-message sent to Off-site Emergency Director. 1000 hrs., message about off-site emergency grade I sent to OED. This means that there is an emergency in the plant. Fifteen minutes later off-site emergency was declared. 1045 hrs., traffic was diverted and warning and advise teams were despatched to different areas. At 1245 hrs. OED was informed about grade 3 emergency, that is the general off-site emergency involving the public. At 1300 hrs. the officer on emergency duty declares the emergency. At 1330 hrs. alert for evacuation was given. At 1440 hrs. convoy with escort teams reched villages. At 1510 hrs. MAPS plant was under control. At 1600 hrs. buses reached the rallying post for evacuation. At 1755 hrs. the officer on emergency duty informed of the termination of the emergency. At 1730 hrs. the emergency was terminated. This was the sequence.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE : How do you link it up with the disaster that takes place.

SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN: About the fait safe system. I was referring to a technological device, if a certain part fails.

DR. (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI: The Minister has told us about the safety measures for the atomic energy plants. He also said that heavy water is being used as a moderator. On account of that there is less risk also. I would like to know how it differs from the moderator that was being used in Chernobyl, because whether it is a nuclear explosion or an earthquake, both of them are recorded by seismological machinery. So how does it make a difference and in what way less risk is there in the atomic energy plant ?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Uniform criteria for award of scholarship to students in Sainik Schools

*263. SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the various Sainik schools in the country have been

adopting different criteria for the award of scholarships to the students;

(b) if so, what are the criteria adopted by various State Governments for the award of scholarships in these schools; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to have uniform criteria for the award of scholarships in Sainik Schools for the students?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). The Sainik Schools do not have any scheme of their own for the grant of scholarships to their students. However, the Ministry of Defence grants scholarships to the children of defence personnel and the ex-servicemen. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have their own schemes for the grant of scholarships to the children domiciled in the respective States/Union Territories. Though the criteria for the grant of scholarships adopted by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, in respect of children of the Union Territories, are different, these are uniformly applicable in all Sainik Schools. However, the criteria adopted by various State Governments under their own schemes, differ from State to State. Each State has adopted its own set of criteria of income of parents/guardians for the grant of scholarships. As per available information, the income criteria adopted by various State Governments are as in the appendix. (*See* Appendix cxlvi, Annexure No. 3). The State Government have instituted their own schemes as per their local conditions and needs. There is no proposal to have uniform criteria in this regard.

*265. [Transferred to the 11th May, 1988].

Law Commission

*266. SHRI A. G. KULKARNI:
SHRI T. R. BALU:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the year when Government had appointed the present Law Commission and what were its terms of reference, and the names of its members;

(b) whether any report has so far been submitted by the Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any work regarding judicial reforms had been undertaken by the Commission, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when its term is expected to come to an end?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (e). The present Law Commission was constituted for a period of three years with effect from 1st September, 1985. The Commission's terms of reference are set out in the enclosed statement-I. (*See* below). The names of its Members are set out in the enclosed statement-II (*See* below).

The present Law Commission has so far submitted eleven Reports to the Government. The details of the Reports submitted are given in the enclosed statement-III (*See* below).

The Commission has undertaken work relating to judicial reforms. The details of the Reports submitted by the present Law Commission are given in Annexure-III. Report numbers 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120 and 121 have already been laid on the Table of the House.

The terms of the present Law Commission is upto 31st August, 1988.